Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-68

Novaluron

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has approved the addition of new uses on Leafy Brassica greens (Crop Subgroup 5B), Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12), Bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B), edible-podded snap beans and peppers (bell and non-bell) to the product label of Rimon 10 EC Novaluron Insecticide, containing technical grade novaluron. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Rimon 10 EC Novaluron Insecticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28515.

The evaluation of these novaluron applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Reports available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for novaluron is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already established for novaluron, are as follows.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Reports listed under Application Numbers 2010-1340 (Crop Subgroup 5B), 2009-4626 (Crop Group 12), 2010-3845 (Crop Subgroup 13-07B), 2010-0371 (edible-podded snap beans) and 2010-0372 (peppers).

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Novaluron

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Novaluron	*N*-[[[3-chloro-4-[1,1,2-trifluoro-2-(trifluoromethoxy)ethoxy] phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide	25	Leafy Brassica greens subgroup (Crop Subgroup 5B)
		8.0	Sweet cherries, tart cherries
		7.0	Bushberry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)
		2.6	Dried prune plums
		1.9	Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, plumcots, fresh prune plums
		0.9	Non-bell peppers
		0.8	Bell peppers
		0.6	Edible-podded snap beans

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each food commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for pesticide(s) or for food commodity(ies).

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for novaluron in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Leafy Brassica greens subgroup (Crop Subgroup 5B)	25	25	25 (Mustard greens)
Sweet cherries, tart cherries	8.0	8.0 (Cherry)	7 (Stone fruits)
Bushberry subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)	7.0	7.0	7 (Blueberries)
Dried prune plums	2.6	2.6	3 (Prunes)
Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, plumcots, fresh prune plums	1.9	1.9 (Fruit, stone, group 12, except cherry)	7 (Stone fruits) 3 (Prunes)
Non-bell peppers	0.9	1.0 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8)	0.7 (Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits)
Bell peppers	0.8		
Edible-podded snap beans	0.6	0.6 (Bean, snap, succulent)	0.7 (Common bean -pods and/or immature seeds)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for novaluron up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.